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ical Society, which contains (in addition to much other matter) summaries of current botanical researches, including the anatomy and physiology of phanerogams and cryptogams, and the systematic botany of the latter.—*Charles E. Bessey.*

#### ENTOMOLOGY.

**Preliminary Descriptions of Ten New North American Myriapods.**—The following new species are in the Museum of the Indiana University; they have been collected by different persons from various parts of the United States; those from Bloomington, Ind., being obtained by myself. The types of these will be deposited in the Smithsonian Institution.

1. *Lithobius howei* n. sp.—Brown; antennæ 20 jointed; ocelli 25-7; prosternal teeth 6; coxal pores 5, 5, 6, 5; spines of the first pair of feet 2, 3, 2; penultimate lost; last 1, 3, 3, 1; length 15 mm. *Hab.* Fort Snelling, Minn. (W. D. Howe.)

2. *Lithobius pullus* n. sp.—Brown; antennæ 20 jointed; ocelli 12-5; prosternal teeth 4; coxal pores 3, 4, 3, 3-2, 2, 2, 2; spines of the first pair of feet 1, 3, 2-1, 2, 1; penultimate 1, 3, 3, 2-1, 3, 3, 1; last 1, 3, 3, 1-1, 3, 3, 0; claw of the female genitalia tripartite; length 9-11 mm. *Hab.* Bloomington, Ind.

3. *Lithobius minnesotæ* n. sp.—Brown; antennæ 20 jointed; ocelli 13-6; prosternal teeth 4; coxal pores 4, 5, 5, 4; spines of the first pair of feet 1, 3, 2; penultimate 1, 3, 3, 1; last 1, 3, 2, 1; claw of the female genitalia tripartite; length 16 mm. *Hab.* Fort Snelling, Minn. (W. D. Howe.)

4. *Lithobius trilobus* n. sp.—Brown; antennæ 20 jointed; ocelli 22-8; prosternal teeth 4; coxal pores 3, 4, 4, 3-3, 4, 4, 4; spines of the first pair of feet 1, 3, 1; penultimate 1, 3, 2, 1-1, 3, 1, 0; last 1, 3, 1, 0; claw of the female genitalia tripartite; length 10-11 mm. *Hab.* Bloomington, Ind.

5. *Lithobius proridens* n. sp.—Yellow-brown; antennæ 24-29 jointed; ocelli 15-6; prosternal teeth 10-12; coxal pores 4, 6, 5, 5-3, 4, 4, 3; spines of the first pair of feet 3, 3, 2-2, 3, 1; penultimate 1, 3, 3, 2-1, 3, 3, 1; last 1, 3, 3, 2-1, 3, 3, 1; claw of the female genitalia whole; length 10-12 mm. *Hab.* Bloomington, Ind.

6. *Lithobius cardinalis* n. sp.—Brown; antennæ 20-31 jointed; ocelli 10-6; prosternal teeth 4; coxal pores 2, 4, 3, 2-2, 2, 3, 2; spines of the first pair of feet 2, 3, 2; penultimate 1, 3, 3, 1; last 1, 3, 3, 2-1, 3, 3, 1; claw of the female genitalia tripartite; length 6-9 mm. *Hab.* Bloomington, Ind.

7. *Scolioplanes ruber* n. sp.—Bright red; attenuated anteriorly and posteriorly; sternum cordiform; frontal plate present; prebasal plate concealed; ventral plates with a large, median foveola; pairs of feet in the male 67-69, female 71-73; length 53 mm. *Hab.* Bloomington, Ind.

8. *Iulus ellipticus* n. sp.—Resembles *I. impressus*. Vertex with

a median sulcus; eyes nearly elliptical; ocelli about 55, in 8 series; segments 46; first segment semicircular, not striate; anal spine stout, projecting beyond the valves; length 25 mm. *Hab.* Fort Snelling, Minn. (W. D. Howe.)

9. *Iulus burkei* n. sp.—Rather stout; brown, with a series of dark dots on each side; vertex with a median sulcus; eyes triangular; ocelli 17, indistinct, in 4 series; segments 45–47; first segment produced forward to the eyes, not striate; last segment rounded; anal valves marginate; length 14 mm. *Hab.* Ukiah, Cal. (J. K. Burke.)

10. *Fontaria virginicensis brunnea* n. var.—This new variety can be easily distinguished from *virginicensis* by its color and form of last segment. Chestnut-brown, lateral plates and under parts yellow, a black, median dorsal line; last segment very blunt, sparsely pilose.—Charles H. Bollman, *Indiana University*, Nov. 27, 1886.

**Mimicry in a Caterpillar.**—S. E. Peal, writing from Assam to *Nature*, notices a singular case of mimicry on the part of a caterpillar, which, when suddenly surprised, erects its head in an attitude that caused the writer to mistake it for a shrew, probably the very animal that preys upon it. The resemblance is caused by two lateral prolongations and a pointed tip to the head; these when lifted in the peculiar attitude assumed simulate ears and a long muzzle, while the mouth parts in profile look like the mouth of a vertebrate.

The same writer states that the tiger causes the Sambur deer to run to it by uttering a whistle which only an expert can tell from that of the deer. The eye and nose lumps of a crocodile are so like lumps of foam that Mr. Peal confesses he has been deceived until he saw the supposed foam sink. He believes this simulation useful to the crocodile in obtaining its food.

A female chimpanzee in the Bidel menagerie, now at Paris, has been seen to weep as the climax of her grief when deprived of a child playmate.

#### ZOOLOGY.

**A. S. Packard on the Cave Fauna of North America, with Remarks on the Anatomy and Origin of Blind Forms.**<sup>1</sup>—The author briefly describes some of the larger caves, with notes on their hydrography, temperature, origin, and geological age, the food-supply of the inhabitants, the means of entering or colonizing the cavern, and lists of each cave fauna. These notes are followed by a systematic description of the animals and their geographical distribution. A comparative list of American and European cave animals shows that in America there are about sixty-two species to about one hundred and seventy-five in

<sup>1</sup> Abstract of a paper read before the National Academy of Sciences, November, 1886.